isolated Duane retraction syndrome

Isolated Duane retraction syndrome is a disorder of eye movement. This condition prevents outward movement of the eye (toward the ear), and in some cases may also limit inward eye movement (toward the nose). As the eye moves inward, the eyelids partially close and the eyeball pulls back (retracts) into its socket. Most commonly, only one eye is affected. About 10 percent of people with isolated Duane retraction syndrome develop amblyopia ("lazy eye"), a condition that causes vision loss in the affected eye.

About 70 percent of all cases of Duane retraction syndrome are isolated, which means they occur without other signs and symptoms. Duane retraction syndrome can also occur as part of syndromes that affect other areas of the body. For example, Duane-radial ray syndrome is characterized by this eye disorder in conjunction with abnormalities of bones in the arms and hands.

Researchers have identified three forms of isolated Duane retraction syndrome, designated types I, II, and III. The types vary in which eye movements are most severely restricted (inward, outward, or both). All three types are characterized by retraction of the eyeball as the eye moves inward.

Frequency

Isolated Duane retraction syndrome affects an estimated 1 in 1,000 people worldwide. This condition accounts for 1 percent to 5 percent of all cases of abnormal eye alignment (strabismus). For unknown reasons, isolated Duane syndrome affects females more often than males.

Genetic Changes

In most people with isolated Duane retraction syndrome, the cause of the condition is unknown. However, researchers have identified mutations in one gene, *CHN1*, that cause the disorder in a small number of families. The *CHN1* gene provides instructions for making a protein that is involved in the early development of the nervous system. Specifically, the protein appears to be critical for the formation of nerves that control several of the muscles surrounding the eyes (extraocular muscles). Mutations in the *CHN1* gene disrupt the normal development of these nerves and the extraocular muscles needed for side-to-side eye movement. Abnormal function of these muscles leads to restricted eye movement and related problems with vision.

Inheritance Pattern

Isolated Duane retraction syndrome usually occurs in people with no history of the disorder in their family. These cases are described as simplex, and their genetic cause is unknown.

Less commonly, isolated Duane retraction syndrome can run in families. Familial cases most often have an autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. When isolated Duane retraction syndrome is caused by *CHN1* mutations, it has an autosomal dominant inheritance pattern.

In a few families with isolated Duane retraction syndrome, the pattern of affected family members suggests autosomal recessive inheritance. In these families, one or more children are affected, although the parents typically have no signs or symptoms of the condition. The parents of children with an autosomal recessive condition are called carriers, which means they carry one mutated copy of a gene in each cell. In affected children, both copies of the gene in each cell are mutated. However, researchers have not discovered the gene or genes responsible for autosomal recessive isolated Duane retraction syndrome.

Other Names for This Condition

- co-contractive retraction syndrome
- Duane anomaly, isolated
- Duane retraction syndrome
- Duane syndrome
- Duane's syndrome
- ocular retraction syndrome
- Stilling-Turk-Duane syndrome

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing

- Genetic Testing Registry: Duane syndrome type 1 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/CN030283/
- Genetic Testing Registry: Duane syndrome type 2 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C0751083/
- Genetic Testing Registry: Duane's syndrome https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C0013261/

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: Duane Syndrome https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1190
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Extraocular Muscle Function Testing https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003397.htm

General Information from MedlinePlus

- Diagnostic Tests
 https://medlineplus.gov/diagnostictests.html
- Drug Therapy https://medlineplus.gov/drugtherapy.html
- Genetic Counseling https://medlineplus.gov/geneticcounseling.html
- Palliative Care https://medlineplus.gov/palliativecare.html
- Surgery and Rehabilitation https://medlineplus.gov/surgeryandrehabilitation.html

Additional Information & Resources

MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Extraocular Muscle Function Testing https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003397.htm
- Health Topic: Eye Movement Disorders
 https://medlineplus.gov/eyemovementdisorders.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

 Duane syndrome https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/6288/duane-syndrome

Additional NIH Resources

 National Human Genome Research Institute: Learning About Duane Syndrome https://www.genome.gov/11508984/

Educational Resources

- American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus https://aapos.org/terms/conditions/46
- Boston Children's Hospital: Duane Syndrome http://www.childrenshospital.org/conditions-and-treatments/conditions/duane-syndrome
- Disease InfoSearch: Duane Retraction Syndrome 1 http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Duane+Retraction+Syndrome+1/2334
- Disease InfoSearch: Duane Retraction Syndrome 2 http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Duane+Retraction+Syndrome+2/2335
- MalaCards: isolated duane retraction syndrome http://www.malacards.org/card/isolated_duane_retraction_syndrome
- My46 Trait Profile https://www.my46.org/trait-document?trait=Duane%20syndrome&type=profile
- Optometrists Network: Amblyopia http://www.strabismus.org/amblyopia_lazy_eye.html
- Optometrists Network: Duane's Syndrome http://www.strabismus.org/Duane_Syndrome.html
- Orphanet: Duane retraction syndrome http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=233

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/duane-syndrome/
- Prevent Blindness America http://www.preventblindness.org/

GeneReviews

 Duane Syndrome https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1190

ClinicalTrials.gov

ClinicalTrials.gov
 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22Duane+Retraction+Syndrome
 %22+OR+%22isolated+Duane+retraction+syndrome%22

Scientific Articles on PubMed

PubMed

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28Duane*+retraction+syndrome %5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28Duane*+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28D URS2+%5BTIAB%5D+AND+Duane+%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla %5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Sources for This Summary

- Appukuttan B, Gillanders E, Juo SH, Freas-Lutz D, Ott S, Sood R, Van Auken A, Bailey-Wilson J, Wang X, Patel RJ, Robbins CM, Chung M, Annett G, Weinberg K, Borchert MS, Trent JM, Brownstein MJ, Stout JT. Localization of a gene for Duane retraction syndrome to chromosome 2q31. Am J Hum Genet. 1999 Dec;65(6):1639-46.
 Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10577917
 - Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10577917

 Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1288374/
- Chung M, Stout JT, Borchert MS. Clinical diversity of hereditary Duane's retraction syndrome.
 Ophthalmology. 2000 Mar;107(3):500-3.
 Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10711888
- Demer JL, Clark RA, Lim KH, Engle EC. Magnetic resonance imaging evidence for widespread orbital dysinnervation in dominant Duane's retraction syndrome linked to the DURS2 locus. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2007 Jan;48(1):194-202.
 Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17197533
 Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1850629/
- Engle EC, Andrews C, Law K, Demer JL. Two pedigrees segregating Duane's retraction syndrome as a dominant trait map to the DURS2 genetic locus. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2007 Jan;48(1): 189-93.
 - Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17197532
 Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2829295/
- Evans JC, Frayling TM, Ellard S, Gutowski NJ. Confirmation of linkage of Duane's syndrome and refinement of the disease locus to an 8.8-cM interval on chromosome 2q31. Hum Genet. 2000 Jun; 106(6):636-8.
 - Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10942112
- Miyake N, Chilton J, Psatha M, Cheng L, Andrews C, Chan WM, Law K, Crosier M, Lindsay S, Cheung M, Allen J, Gutowski NJ, Ellard S, Young E, Iannaccone A, Appukuttan B, Stout JT, Christiansen S, Ciccarelli ML, Baldi A, Campioni M, Zenteno JC, Davenport D, Mariani LE, Sahin M, Guthrie S, Engle EC. Human CHN1 mutations hyperactivate alpha2-chimaerin and cause Duane's retraction syndrome. Science. 2008 Aug 8;321(5890):839-43. doi: 10.1126/science.1156121. Epub 2008 Jul 24.
 - Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18653847
 Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2593867/
- Mohan K, Sharma A, Pandav SS. Differences in epidemiological and clinical characteristics between various types of Duane retraction syndrome in 331 patients. J AAPOS. 2008 Dec;12(6): 576-80. doi: 10.1016/j.jaapos.2008.04.015. Epub 2008 Aug 23.
 Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18723379

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/isolated-duane-retraction-syndrome

Reviewed: March 2009 Published: March 21, 2017

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications U.S. National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health Department of Health & Human Services